Pennsylvania Politics. PHILADELPHIA, Monday Oct. 8, 1860, There will be no change of candidates in the H4 Congressional District, John Brodhead, the Demo cratic caudidate, not having withdrawn as reported.

Lady Frank in arrived in this city this evening, and is stopping at the Girard House.

The Recent Fire at South Boston.

Boston Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.

The burning of the Globe Loconotive Works, on Saturday night in South Boston, will seriously delay the machinery intended for the Hoosac Tunnel.

The building in Charles awa occupied by the Post-Office, law offices & ... took fire last night, when an explication of camphene or gur bowder seriously i jured four firsmen, but none faully. The building was gaved though the occupants were considerably damsged by fire and water. Mail trains are soon

Mail trains are soon to be run between New-York and Boston, leaving each city at 8 p. m.

The Florida Election. SAVANNAH, Oct. 7, 1860. The returns from the Florida election come in very

The result is uncertain.

Obituary.
Fort Smith. Monday, Oct. 8, 1860.
Capt. John Rodgers an old and esteemed citizen, and one of the original proprietors of this city, died last night of paralysis.

THE H., S. & T. RATIFICATION.

Twelve Thousand Participants.

SPEECHES

By John A. Dix, Samuel J. Tilden, James W Gerard. Chas. O'Conor, Theodore E. Tomlinson, Biram Walbridge, James Brooks, Eli P. Norton, E. W. Andrews, and Philip Merkle.

The H., S. & T. party ratified its particular fusion last evening by a mass-meeting in and around the Coper losti u.e. It was got up regardless of excense. and was a complete triumph of the dry goods Sou hera trade. Cannons, fireworks, transparencies, bands of music, and Grant's calcium lights, were the order of the day outside, and the hall was b illiant with the stars and stripes. Some of the interior decorations and mottoes were new. For instance:

Shall I ask the brave S-ldier who fights by my side In the Cause of Markhod if cut areas do agree? Shall I give up the Fri nd I have valued not tried. If he kneeds not before the same Altar with me?

At 71 o'clock the hall was completely filled, and Mr. Wilson G Hunt called the meeting to order, and nominated the Hon. John A. Dix to p eside. This

nomination was ratified by a shout of applause. Mr. Dix on taking his seat, said they had met to ratify the Union Elect ral ti ket, lately formed in this city, after much hard labor and toil. The people knew what they wanted; they were willing to make all personal sacrifice Our fathers came together to make the Union: we come together to preserve it. He should be sorry to be among those who, through indifference, should let that party triumph who had done so much to weaken the tice between the States. This ticket ought to have been in the field six weeks ago; but there was yet time to carry it. He might have wished to have seen snother ticket, but he would accept this without any mental reservation. We must scorpt this ticket with cordiality, and resolve that it shall be elected. He would say a word on the morality of coalitions, upon which their opponents had showered abuse on them. Combination, if the motives are petriotic and fair, is warrented in policical warfare. He did not think there was any more engineer as warfare. He did not think there was any more curious combina-tion than in the two I-adips Republican presses in this city—one for protection, the other for free trade; one sound on commercial questions, the other equally un-sound. They only agreed on the Slavery question. the Union, and rigid abstragnce from the concerns o the other States. Let every true Damorrat and Union man rally in support of this ticket. It was his sincere belief that this State might yet be saved; let us, then, isy aside all minor diff-rences; go into the under a banner with this inscribed upon it: Union, one, undivided, and indivisible."

Some 400 or 500 Vice-Presidents were then proposed en masse, and printed slips were distributed, in which the names were arranged alphabetically, so that each man in the audience could see if his name were on the list. As most of these names can be found in the New-York Directory, we do not here reprint them.

A long list of Secretaries, also alphabetically arranged, was put through in the same way.

JOSHUA J. HENRY, esq., chief of the firm of Henrys, Smith and Townsend, the principal stockholders in the Dry-Goods Southern-Trade party, then read the fol-

lowing Report:

Dry-Goods Southern-Triade party, then read the following Report:

The Committee appointed pursuant to a resolution of the Union meeting, held at the Cooper Institute, September 17, 18t0, submit the following

Commissioned to adopt a tweet for Presidential Electors which should be satisfactory to the masses who regard the triumph of Lincoln and Hamilto, by deems of a sectional teach, and for the establishment of a sectional policy in the Federal Government, as contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, and therefore dasperous to the Union, we have endeavored to perform that great duy, with impartiality, with widdom, and with supreme envolunt of an object so momentous and so part; the We solmit to you the "Union" taket for electors of President and Vice-President of the United States—Heman J. Redield Selah B. Strong John H. Brower, Jacob A. Westervett Eljah F. Purdy, William A. Kobbe, J. Depeyster Ogden, William B. Duncan, Stephen P. Rassell, Abram B. Cenger, Daniel B. St. John, Elsha P. Strong, William Keni, Martin Spri ger, James Kidd Isalah Blood, Heary H. Ross Greene C. Bromen, David C. Judeon, Charles Goodyear, George C. Ciyde, John Mann, Ambrose S. Higgins Lucas B. Crocker Pearson Mandy, J. Im M. Strong, Powin M. Anderson, James M. Fulver, Miles Finch, Charles H. Carrell, Addison Gardner, John B. Skinner 2d Lorenzo Barrows, [William Whiliam, Stephen D. Caldwell

The members of it have all accepted. They are all "Union Blood for the cake of the Union" and se believe we are judified in new anneanced a that the oxion of the Conservative incases of our divisors upon this licket is a completed fact.— Signed by the Committee.

He concluded by offering the following resolution:

He concluded by offering the following resolution: Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be, and they be respected. That the thanks of this meeting be, and they brestly pressured to those gentlemen nominated as Electors President and Vire-President, who, with patriotic dislinators has, withdrew their names in favor of the Union Elector tick it thereby cent fourling their atmost to the succeptibilities of that object which should be dear to every true America Union for the sake of the Union."

Mr. Henry was frequently interrupted, but managed to be heard to the end without much difficulty.

Ger. Dix then called for a distinct vote on the ticket proposed by the Committee, and got it, with many

The Hon. SAMUEL J. TILDEN, one of the H., S. & The Holl. Santit. 3. Thinks, the or coloring.

The committee, then read the following resolutions.

Resolved That we regard the attempt of a sectional party in the Northern States to take p season of the Federative agency of all the States, adversely to the whole people of the fibern Scottlern States, as contrary to the fon innertial idea of the Constitution; that the attempt to inaugurate, by such means a sectional policy upon a subject vitally affecting the rights, the factorists, and the feelings of those fifteen States, creates a great denger to our Confederated Union, and to the power and active of the whole country; that we describ to be an improvise doing to warky personal preferences as to candidates, and differences upon abstract questions, in favor of a union of pair lotic citizens for the sake of the Union of the States.

Resolved, That the election of Lincoln and Hamilia can only be effected against the spirit of the Constitution of a trainy to the wishes of a majority of the people, as d by a desterous as of wishes of a majority of the people, as d by a desterous case of wishes of a majority of the people, as d by a desterous as of the Electional Forms which the Constitution left to the States to provide; that if their election should be effected, it will be by provide; that if their election should be effected, it will be by provide; that if we are also be positive of a filterial section and Resolved, That these who regard the election of Lincoln and Hamilia as prolific of danger to the country ought not to muitiply the cinnerce of such a result by their own divisions.

Resolved, That the taket for Presidential Electors schmitted to this usecting by its Committee of Fifteen, is brouly approved to this successing the cinnerce of the States.

Mr. Tilden proceeded to make his speech, but was T. Ceramistee, then read the following resolutions.

grating in the sidewalk for speakers to come outside. At last be remarked that be appeared, not as a Bell At last be remarked that he appeared, not as a list name, but as an American citizen. The darger to the country was now from a purely sectional party. Such a party must be dargerous. This difference between parties is one that at the South concerns a vast interest to property not less than three millions, identified with their industry and their social system. This sectional party now proposes to issugarate from fifteen States at alien Government. [Cross of "Wool," "order," hisses "Fernando Wood," till the confusion was so great that Mr. Dix was obliged to inform them that the deal "Wool," "confusion was so great that Mr. Dix was obliged to inform them that the dealed "Wood" was not present. The confusion subsided, and Mr. Tilden went on. This party attempted to determine what shall be the relation between the white and black man. [Cries of "Wood" again drowned everything else.] The real question is, will we leave this quesion to work itself out. [A voice, "Dry up."] Mr. Tilden brought his speech to require the confusion is an approximately a second confusion to the confusion of the confusion o a precipitate close, whereupon arose great applaus and cries for "Wood."

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. The Precident then announced that Dr. Guilmett would sing the Song of the Union, and the Unitary songs were distributed broadcast over the andience. We present the Song of the Union entire:

We present the Song of the Union entire:
Come brethers, all notice with us—some, join us one and all—
United we will compare, but divided we will fall;
Gur flag is for the Union and we bare a gallant craw
Who have raired it, and who love it—'its trand, white and blue.
Cheva: —Then, Horrah for the Union, Horrah for the Union,
Hurrah for the Union, and the red, white and blue.
Our akin's the Constitution, and good particit at the helm
Will bring us into acti-us and our 'one we'll over-shelm;
They'll find that we'll be "wide nwake" enough to put them
through. Let our watchword be "The Union," and the red, white and

We have among our leaders a Glant with the rest.— This is our gall at Doublas, [Great Cheering] " Little Glant of the West;"
Thousands rush to greet him, where'er he passes through,
For his voice is raised for Union, and the red, white, and blue

Kentucky has a gallant son aboard our noble bark—
Breckin-idge [applicas], an officer was asset to make his mark;
Upon the field of Mexico be fourth with courage true;
For the flag that floate for Union, his the red, white, and blue.

And then we have another, and a statesman, too, is he, Who served his country long and well—that's Bell [lond ap-peaue] of Tennesse; And Ever-ti [cheers], whose voice was raised to render what emery of the Man who raised the red, white, and blue These are all good and true men: so let us all units, For with such gallant leaders we are sure to win the fight; Sectional distinctions we never will renew— We'll fight but for the Union and the red, white, and blue.

We fight to save the Union, and God is on our side;
We fight against a facti n who would 'let the Union slide''
[laughter].
To put down these rail-splitters, who would split it into two—
They love the nigger better than the red, white, and blue [Loud laughter.]

Come on, then, boys, let's chase 'em, for now we're on their They must be pirates, surely, for see, their flag is black [laughter];
The ship it ey sall is black elso, and blacker is the crew
That would dissolve the Union of the red, white, and blue
["Good"].

At intervals between the stanzas three men with emall flage, one with "Bell and Everett" distinctly visible upon it, another with " Douglas and Johnson and the third with "Breckipridge and Lane" waved them lustily.

Great confusion ensued, but after a few moments James W. Gerard esq., was introduced smid cries for "Wood," "Wood." Mr. Gerard said he did not expect to speak, but as minute man, he was ready at any time. He was for fusion instead of confusion, and was ready to stop at any time. He had years ago de clared at Castle Garden he would not follow the Abolition leaders of the Wbig party though it broke in pieces, and he had kept his word. He would first have gene to Tammany, and he put a buck tail in his hat. He was here to night among Hard-Shells, Soft-Shells and some so soft they had no shell at all. They were a motley crew, as Shakespeare said, "Black spirits and blue," and they would mingle as they might. Why were they here? The Arab was shora!? Ishmael was ready to fight; and they had met ready to wrest the black flag from his hand, as the weight of the white the black flag from his hand, as the white the black flag from his hand, met reidy to wrest the black flag from his hand, to raise the white Union flag. He was in the habit of calling things by their right names, and he called the Republican party a hybrid monstrosity. It was composed of Whige recreant to the principles of Clay and Webster, following the Abolition lead of Saward. They begin to cry crocodile tears over the always but factor the chains on them for fife, years. the playes, but fasten the chains on them for fif y years. the choosed the Republican party because it was an Abolition party. [Great applause.] In olden times there was a Cyclops, who made prisoner of Ulysses. Cyclops had but one eye, in the middle of his forehead. Ulysses one night made him drunk,

forehead. Ulysses one night made him drunk, and put out his eye. Do you see the meral? [Nobody answered.] The Republican party had but one idea; that was negro, and he called them the one-syed Cyclopean party. Let us then put out that one eye. [Applause.] There were many fine spirits among the Republican ranks, and he hoped to catch them yet. They said all they wanted was to prevent S avery going into the Territories. What a lie. That was all he wanted. But take their speeches and editoriais. Is that all Wm. H. Seward [hisses] wants? And Greeley, [hisses] is that all he wanted. And Sumner, and their other speakers? Ahno, they want to sholish it by abolishing a vested right, and thus catch the dupes of the old Whig party. He had noticed the parade of the Wide-Awakes with sadness. Was it wise for a party to keep up a military organizanous catch the dupes of the old Whig party. He had noticed the parade of the Wide-Awakes with sadness. Was it wise for a party to keep up a military organization, when they could turn their torches into muskets in five mirutes. With on view kets in five mirutes. With our standing armies, he thought this Among the banners he saw one which Liberty for all men, no more Slavery after 1860 if Ishmael is inaugurated be is to abolish Slavery in 1860. If so, God save the country and Ishmasi He was opposed to this party because it was a sectional party. To make war on 8,000,000 of our countrymen is treason. As he passed the statue of Washington on his way to the meeting, he thought there was sadness about it, and he had vowed to bid them beware of sectional and geographical parties. [Applause, and crise for "Wood."] He opposed them again because all their editorials and speeches tended to aggravate the South. He was not going to defend Slavery in the abstract; but our ancestors brought it here, and Great Britain is responsible for it. How could we get rid of these slaves, there was not money enough in the country; and what right had the Republican party to take his money to buy niggers with? But they say they will declare them free, and back up their decrees with an army of Wide-Awakes. He did not care who was President, but he felt for his country. He still leved his country. But this Republican party say they 1860. If so, God save the country and Isla leved his country. But this Republican party say they are for the Union. Suppose a man marries a wife with a are for the Union. Suppose a man marries a wife with a p chefful of money, 'u the husband fluds fault with her for spending her money, and thrashes her morning, noon and night. He says he don't wants divorce, but ne must govern her domestic relations and thrash her as he p eases. Now, what are the qualifications of Abraham Lincoln? They are, he has split rails. Well, if he looks like his picture—and that is not a libel—I think he wicht split sails by looking at them. [Lanchter.]

like his picture—and that is not a libei—I think he night split rails by looking at them. [Linghter.] They say he is a smart man. Ask John McKeon, who was in Congress with him, if he showed himself a statesman; or was he doubt, like a lamb. As far as he could learn, all Abraham Lincoln had done was to make a speech here for two shillings a head. Lincoln was a respectable country lawyer; and he could furnish 50 000 as good from New-York to make Presidents of. He ran a tilt against Douglas, and got best. Let Abraham, as a lawyer, split hairs; and, as a back woods-Abraham, as a lawyer, split bairs; and, as a back woods-man, split rails; but he protested against him, as Prest-

man, split rails; but he protested against him, as Presi-dent, splitting the Union. They say Abraham is an honest man. If honest to his party, the black flag will be raised against the South. But they say he wont steal. Old Lot could not find ten men to save Sodens; but now the Republican party think they can Social: but now the have found one man who won't steal. [Laughter] He closed by cailing upon all— native and foreign born citizens—to unite against this native and foreign born citizens—to unite against this sectional party. He then offered the following resolu-

sectional party. He then offered the following resolu-tions, which had been printed and distributed by the tions, which had been printed and distributed by the Committee of Fifteen:

Researd, That the thanks of this meeting be and they are hereby presented to the Committee of Fifteen who reported the Union Electoral Ticket for the r wise and effective labors, and that said Committee be continued to aid in accomplishing the success of the Electoral Ticket reported by them.

Reselved, That it be recommended to our fellow-citizens throughout the State, opposed to the election of Linceln and Hamhn, to convene Union meetings in the same spirit that and mates the novement in this city, and that they be invited to correspond with the Committee of Fifteen, with the view to coveretton in their efforts.

peration in their efforts.

CHARLES O'CONOR, esq., was next introduced. He said this meeting was a noble response to the patriotic radl made upon them. Shall this Union cease with the year 1861, or shall it be perpetuated? That is the year 1861, or thall it be perpetuated? That is the question that organized the Committee of Fifteen. They had come together to give up all personal preference, and set for the Union, for the sake of the Union. We are opposed by the Anti-Slavery party, whose motives are plainly avowed. It is to establish the unconstitutionanity of Negro Slavery. This is announced distinctly. What can we expect from their success? Either that the South will submit to insu't, and become distinctly. What can we expect from their address Either that the South will submit to insu't, and become in fact a subject province, and do this willingly, or else the sword will be brought to bear to make them do this. If this party, whose single principle is the utter prostration of Southern interests, should succeed, the Union tration of Southern interests, such as time when their most must be dissolved. There was a time when their most eminent leader hoped to be President, and by being eminent leader hoped to be President, and by being the might satisfy the treacherons to his party he thought he might satisfy the South for a while. But the Republican party de-nonneed him, because they feared he would be a conservative President. He was not one of the philoso woters of this State.

Mr. Tildes proceeded to make his speech, but was sadly interropted by some one bawling through the courted another chi woman called Auti-Mason, till she died. Then he courted another chi woman called Auti-Rent, who

bad not so large an estate. He had to give her up, and then he joined another old woman. Anti-Slavery. [Laughter.] He succeeded pretty well till the John Brown raid, succeeded pretty well till the John Brown raid, when he mades are exercitive streech, and the old lady became jealous. Billy Seward was repudiated, and the old lady took a new husband—not a very hardsome cu—glied Abraham Lincoin. [Laughter] This was a grod choice, for it spears that he was the original discoverer of the irrepressible conflict. The party deposed Mr. Saward because he was too conservative, and selected one about whom there is no doubt. Now the fact is that a great country is threatened with descultion. It is a worthy object to defeat the attempt to make the State of New-York an instrument to carry this into effect. But he thought the people of this State would overthrow this party and save this country. There are at the South [20 electoral votes that will be east against Abrasam Lincoln; and if New-York withholds her 35 votes, though she throws them into the ocean, he cannot be elected President. [Aophanes.] New-York holds the power in her bands. An election takes place to morrow in Pennsylvania, which may influence the election of many States; but he would say that New-York was no follower of any State. He believed the Union candidate would be elected, but there might be a possibility it would go for the Republican candidate; but it would have no influence in New-York. New-York must initiate no State. She was first and foremost, and if all others fly we will stand by the South, and the Union shall be preserved. [Loud applause.] Should all the other States go wrong, and it be left to New-York to breast this Demoniacal tide, how great will be the glory to this State. He felt sare they could not fail in this State. They had called a Committee to reconcile all the jerring interests. They had reconciled all but one party and that one wa ready, and before 24 hours more would come together when he mades our servative steech, and the old lady Compitee to reconcile all the parring interests. They had reconciled all but one party and that one wa ready, and before 24 hours more would come together with them to oppose the tide of distanton. This Committee had to ask gentlemen on election tickets to retire to private life, and they had a most arduous task. So pure, so holy was the office in which they were employed, that weak and human as they were, yet so hely and spectified was the cause in which they were accepted that all the softon and did not a nanningous vote. ergsged that all the action ended in an ananimous vote. He recognized in this the government of an overraling Providence, who had hitherto watched over this land. Providence, who had hitherto watched over this land. At the day when the successful General had returned from war with Mexico, and was nominated for the Presidency, it was whispered abroad that he was under the influence of Wm. H. Seward. New-York condemned him for this, with, as it were, tears in her eyes. New things were much worse; shall New-York hesita'e? Loud cheere followed Mr. O'Conor's remarks, and cries for "Wood" again resounded through the ball.

The Hon. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON, however, made his appearance, and declared that all his devotion to com try made him resist Republicanism as a crime against Freedom. He did not come to ciscuss Slavery, but to point out the danger that threatens the country. but to point out the darger that threatens the country. The Republican party says unit the Consiliation protects only Fried m. It is not true, it protects Slav-ry. Mr. T went on to show what he consider d the dan gers of Republicanism. Wm. H. Seward had only fostered bate from the South, and Summer had ransacked all infamies to hurl at his Southern brethren, from which he deduced the conclusion that our children's children should try to save the Union. He enlarged on the blessings of Union, and imagined the voices of Webster and Clay calling back the people to cherish the Union; and closed by offering two resolutions. the Union; and closed by offering two resolutions, which he had before offered in the State Legislature—particularly Union resolutions.

The Hon Hinam Wallerings was the next speaker.

The Hon Hiram Walberhoe was the next speaker. He commenced by comparing Messrs. Gerard and O'Color, who tad preceded him, to Burke and Shoridan; from which he went on to argo the voters of New-York to save the Union, by uniting against this terrible Republican party. Never mind if the buttle goes against the Fusionists; Now-York must be firm, and he trusted she would. He also trusted that this city would give 60,000 majority for the Union, which reports called fost appeals applause.

After lond cries for almost everybody.

The Hon James Brooks came forward, and declared it to be a happy time with him, for old parties were smashing up; chaos at last was reached, which added to his happiness. He belonged to nobody, but machines. He had no objection to equalizing races,

was fromer. He had no objection to equalizing races, and going to the polls with wooly-headed Africans. Mr. Brooks called forth considerable applause. After he closed the desire for "Wood" broke forth in loud cries. "Wood" didn't come; but

Mr. Eli T. Nortos did some, and spoke with most moving effect, as seen in scores of empty seats soon Mr. E. W. Andrews, who announced good news

from the rural districts, emptied more benches.

Mr. PHILLIP MERKLE, a German gentleman, next
made a speech which called forth applause, when the
meeting adjourned with three cheers for the Union

The following letter was received from John Van

Buren:
GENTLEMEE: I beg to return you my sincere acknewledgments for your kind invitation to address the Union mass meeting at the Cooper Institute on Monday, the Sth inet. It has been my earnest desire, ever since the adjournment of the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, that opponents of the Republican party should combine in the honorable and patriotic project of overthrowing that formidable and dangerous sectional organization. Such a combination is now practicable, and I cannot allow myself to believe that the intelligent and upright citizens of New-York will fail to embrace this occasion of forming it. That a conceded majority of the voters in nearly every State Buren: conceded majority of the voters in nearly every State of the Union should allow themselves to be defeated by a minerity is inconceivable to those who have not and the extent to which nevennel resents observed the extent to which personal resonances are to wie we of individual aggrandizement have been haretofore allowed to prevail over the calls of daty and patriotism. The recent proceedings to consolidate the opposition to Mr. Lincoln furnish gratifying evidence hat these discreditable and unfortunate rehe ro longer witnessed, and that a common and g-ner cus effort is now to be made by those who regard the election of Mr. Lincoln as one of the sorest disaster election of Mr. Lincoln as one of the sorest disasters that can befull the country, to protect us against it. This is all that is wanting to secure success, and in this you may rely on my cordial cooperation. It will not probably be in my power to address the meeting on Monday, but I hope to be able to attend, and feel honored by having been selected as one of its proposed officers.

with extract wishes for your success.

I am respectfully and truly yours.

J. VAN BUREN.

Mr. J. J. Hanny, Chairman of Committee New-York, Oct. 6, 1960.

OUTSIDE MEETINGS.

Great preparations were made for outside meetings. Four large and costly stands were erected, one of them, espable of holding several hundred people, to the north-east of the Institute, one to the southwest of the Bible House, one in front of Mr Franklin's paint-store, and one east of and near the Clinton Hall Building All bore large transparencies, on the four sides of which were the following stereotyped inscriptions:

The Firz of our Country (American Fing) Forever. The Union and (American Eagle) the Constitution. |United we Stand (American Engle) Divided we Fall.

Down with the Black Flag. (Black Flag) Of Disunion.

Capt. Rynders was on hand long in advance of the meeting, superintending the placing of the banners and other arrangements. A large number of four-wicked torches were among his munitions. The stands were all wrapped in the Stars and Stripes like gallant sailors and wrapped in the Stars and corriges that garant sanders about to be committed to the deep, and on the stand in front of the paint-shop was an emerald colored flag with a yellow harp on it, the contribution of that rump of the Know Nothing party, which has exchanged itself for Day Goods.

itself for Dry Goods.

The crowd about these stands was not excessive; no time interfered with the regular travel, alt who took their little ones to see the splendid Irish flag of the converted Know-Nothings. The principal Clubs which marched into the Square were the Seventh, Eighth, Seventeenth and Twenty-first Ward Douglas and Johnson Clubs, who lead about 300 torches the Seventh having half that number, the Twendeth Wan Brerkinridge and Lane Association, the various United Clubs which seemed to come from the Union general without regard to sectional divisions, and the "Soar tan Association organized in 1840, reorganized in 1860." The Spartan Artillery fired off their gun several times mong the banners were:

Divided we Fall. No East, No West. No Seward, No Lincola. John Brown Hangers. The would-be Jack Ketches insisted on peculiar

orthography, like this. The Interpresable Coulifict is Played out.

There was an attempt to sing the Murseillater at

stand, but the mobile tone obstingtely referred to be eta g, and the result was a medley which are roof; in dicated the intertion of the bawlers. There were a large table of these hancers:

Seventh Werd-Fer Congress,

At about 10 o'clock the Sixth Ward delegadon ar-rived, with a great variety of banners such as: Dear Bread and Low Wages.

The Twenty second Ward followed. The two Wards had about 50 torones apiece. At about 101 o'clock the Minute Men, the Bell-Everett imitation of the Wide-Awakes, came up with a cariculure of the Wide-Awake uniforms and colored atterns. Their drill and appearance were sufficiently good to make the I bacly by contrast. make the Democratic processions appear very

THE PROCESSION. While the meeting was in progress, a procession was formed in front of the Cooper Institute and murch taken down the Bowery, through Grand street to Breadway, and thence up Broadway to Union Square, where the column was dismissed. The Minute Man, as they call themselves, were attired in a uniform of as they call themselves, were attired in a uniform of red and white colors, somewhat similar to that worm by the Wide-Awakes. Instead of flaming torches, they carried diminutive lanterns on the ends of long a aves, a bell in red color being painted upon the glass. There were several out-of-town organizations, and by far the largest portion of the procession was composed of delegations from Brooklyn and Williamsburgh. The Union representatives from these two cities locked well and man hed well. Along the line were scattered transparencies bearing characteristic inscriptions. The transparencies bearing characteristic inscriptions. The pyrotechnical display consisted of the occasio al discharge of Roman candles. A Denumond light, mounted upon a large wagon, was carried in the procession, but it yielded up the ghost long before arriving at the point of dismissal. The procession excited comparisons with of dismissal. The procession excited comparisons with the torchlight display of Wednesday last, which were anything but complimentary to the equipments and drill of the unsuccessful imitators.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE BY THE DEMOC-RACY.

SOUTHERN CHIVALRY AND NORTHERN DEMOCRATS -ATTEMPTED RIOT IN FRONT OF THE NEW-YORK HOTEL-ARREST BY THE POLICE-CAPT. RYNDERS EJECTED FROM THE STA-

TION-HOUSE.

About 11 o'clock last night, shortly after the Union procession had passed up Broadway, a disturbance of serious character occurred in front of the New-York Hotel, and but for the timely interference of the police it would without doubt have resulted in a bloody riot, as the elements were at hand for such an affair.

On the sidewalk and street in front of the hotel were assembled about two thousand people, among whom was Capt. Rynders, attended by a small army of the hard-fisted Democracy. On the opposite side of the street, in front of No. 722, the headquarters of the Central Republican Campaign Club, were gathered about one thousand persons, the majority being composed of Republicans. There was also a large number of persons in the Club-Room, who were engaged in reading and conversing about political matters.

The crowd in front of the Hotel commence i the disturbance by greaning, hissing, hooting, and jearing the Republicars, who in turn supported their candidate by hearty and vociferous cheers. The crowd continued o increase and in a little time the street was completely blocked up with vehicles and pedestrians. The jeering and cheering was continued on the one side and the other for five or ten minutes, when the Democracy made an attack with brickbate upon the large transparencies in front of the Club-Room.

At this time about one hundred policemen arrived upon the ground, and forthwith set about clearing the street. While so engaged, they came upon Captain Rynders and his party, which had now received accessions from the Hotel. The police ordered the crowd to move on, but Rynders and his party refused to do so, whereupon the officers seized upon several of the most turbulent and started for the Fifteen'h Ward Station-House in Mercer street, between Fourth and Amiry streets.

They were followed thither by the rabble, and ou the way the police were treated to the most abusive epithete. An attempt was made to rescue the prisoners, but the men drew their clubs and drove back the nob. Capt. Rynders succeeded in forcing his way into the Station House, but was sjected therefrom for interfering with the business of the Sergeants. After the prisoners were disposed of, Capt. Caffrey, at the head of his men, repaired to the street and soon dispersed the crowd who had assembled in front of the

Several persons in the Clab-Room were struck with brickbats about the head, and one young man had his

eyelid cut oper. THE VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. A DANCE AND A DIRGE.

From Our Own Reporter. WASHINGTON, Oct. 6, 1860. How did the Prince and the President go to Mount Vernon? You have read the records. What drippings of false centiment they wring from this event. What simpering platitudes of weak reflection. Was it an occasion to think and feel and speak of with solemn reverence? It might have been. We all can see how u this princely scramble through the land, the long review of showy revelry might have been nobly shaded by one silent hour here. But an hour from this way of gilded glittering life could not be spared. An hour for a little homage to the greatest of a nation's dead was too much for the lively and mirth-loving living to yield. What is ane chronicles these are which tell us that history will love to linger over this royal pilgrimage. I think they mean that the tomb of Wastington will gain new dignity from the hasty glance of the young English Prince. That the tree he planted there will rise to cover it wi h a new glory. That it will stand a menument to mark the graciousness with which a rebellions past is now fergotten. What history may find to gleat upon in this strange visit, we cannot know; but history abould surely have its text untrammeled by the flimsy fictions which are now bunglingly woven around it.

Let us recall what happened yesterday. The Prince's party and the President, with also many gendemen and ladies of Washing on started early upon a waterexcursion. The day was fair for such an expedition. The guests assembled at the arsenal, where, along carpeted avenues, they were led to the Government teamer which awaited them. Four times the royal and presidential salutes were sounded from the batteries. The steamer glided away, and the sports began. The time was passed in various amusements, well suited to the light and frivolous temper of the oc easion. There was a fine band, which kept the spirits of the crowd forever active. There was a dinner on board, and then a dance. For some hours quadrilles were incessant. The Prince is fond of dancing, hence, undoubtedly, the origin of the whole festival. Teey say it was the merriest picnic that ever gladdened the waters of the Potemac. There were hosts of episodes, mostly full of gaiety, and supplying constant sources of delight. There were some less jubilant, but less important. During the day, the steamer passed Mount Vernen, where, for a while, the merriment was checked. Boats were lowered, and the party went ashore. The Prince steered. They say he is fond of steering. All landed, the Prince a well as the rest, and gave a little time to the inspection of the various objects there. The interruption was not long. It was a chilling, dreary place to bring that gleeful party, hot from its bursts of pleasure. What had they to do with that sad old house, desolate, vacant, decaying, its halls heavy with gloom, its chambers answering the intruding footstops with faint and sorrowful echoes, as if reproaching the long neglect that had befallen them? Were they there to read the chameful record of desecration and sterilege which every pillar and casement bears? From the clean, shining decks of the Harrist Lane was it not a sin to lead them through the tangled, wasted paths which descend to the family tombs? With senses still wakeful with bright music, why should they be

sites try feaves? Why was the cance forsaken, of which the Prince is food? Why leave the levity which charmed, to court the sadness which grieves? But there was little time for grief. A faw miantes

before the scarmed and pileged sepulches, a moment giren to the planting of a chestnat taken from a tree which Wastis ston biowelf had planted, and it was over. Now back to the bants - the required forms are fulfilled. What necessity de natided is dies, give in cliention its own egain. Here's the deck. How firm and prlished That damp moldy forf, sprinkled with broken twigs, would never have served to dance upon. It's better here. No deep drift of dead leaves to camter the feet and whisper remons rance. This shore ecere was a mere parenthesis of incident. Clear the marter-deck. The Prince is fond of dancing. Now, off and away. That's Strause. Strauss was a hero and led orchestral armies. He leaves a name. See how, after long years, his influence aways. He shall be honored. Bow bravely the band dashes through the scintillating melodies, even as the steamer cleaves the waves that sparkle in the sunget. It played a dirge a while ago. Where was it? Why should a band play dirges when there are dances, which the Prince is find of? And what he likes, all like. The President is very happy, and shines now in conversation. Each to his farcy. There never was anything sprightlier, freer, more joy fol. And so till evening.

It was a little late when the party landed, fatigued a bit, but still jolly. The Constitution, which always speaks official y, says that the day was unanimously propounced one of "unalloyed pleasure." No doubt twee so for there were many dances, and the Prince, we know, is foud of dancing.

PHILADEPHIA, Monday, Oct 8, 1860
The Prince is expected to strive here at 4:20 to-morrow afternoop. The recep ion at the depot will be strictly private. Mayor Henry and the British Contul. Koetweight, receiving him at the cars. The Philadelphia and Baltimore Religional have made proper streigements for running a special train. Immediately on his arrival, the Prince will be conducted to his private apartments at the Continental. In east morning he will receive visitors; in the attracon the rocce at Point Breeze Park, and in the evening the

grand opera.

Baltimore, Monday, Oct S 1860. The Prince arrived at 8 o'clock and was received with a fire military escort, who as a goard of honor, conducted the Prince and suite to the Gilmore House. The streets were througed with spectators.

THE OPERA IN PHILADELPHIA.

The grand operatic performance at the Academy of Music, to take place on Wednesday night, in honor of The grand operatic performance at the Academy of Music, to take piece on Wedoesday night, in honor of the voung gentl-man known as Albert Edward, Prince of Wa'es, alias Baron Renfew, has been the general topic of discussion since Saturday morning last. It had been ennounced that at 10 o'clock on that morning the doors of the Academy of Music would be thrown open for the cale of tickets for the opens. The scene presented at Boord and Locous streets at that time was one which is not often equaled in point of confusion, numbers, irregularity, and disorder generally. The sevenbluge was composed of all sorts of characters, including the roughest 'rough' and the most genteelly dressed ambler and speculator. It represented Philadelphian group from the Empire "Metropolis".

The crowd had collected long refore the hour when it was stated that the Academy would be thrown open. One or two individuals had, with "squatter soverigity" principles, taken possession of the Academy steps at some minutes before the offsets of a golden barvest before the close of the day. These overand were shrewd enough to know that the price of tickets would advance from \$3 to perhaps \$15 before noon. They were anxious therefore, to maintain their posi-

were shrewd enough to know that the price of tickets would advance from \$3 to perhaps \$15 before noon. They were anxious, therefore, to meintain their position close to the door, convinced of the truth that the reserr the distance, the greater the harvest. An hour more, and another deputation closed in upon the sidewalk. Scon the crowd arranged itself in single column. At a little before 10, the line was regular and well formed, embracing the whole extent of the Opera-House payement. House pavement.

To a person of a curious turn of mind, the motley as-

semblage offered a good subject for meditation and study. There was the speculator, tall of stature and sharp of features, his eye bent upon the crowd, and surveying the area as if on the look out for "chances." There was also the well-dreesed youth, with gold fob chain of heavy weight, kid gloves and dainty cane, in a pitiable state of unessiness for his two tickets for "self and friend" desirous of seeing the ope wab. One could rotice, also, as among the prominent features of the occasion, more than a few of her Majesty s warmest admirers from considerations of birth—men of "solid" abilities and quiet temperaments—such as are "soid" abilities and queet temperaments—soon as we deemed seeful in a poshing, jumming crowd. The word "Renfrew" was not once mentioned in our hearing—"Tickets," "Tickets," was the whole cry. There was one individual who manifested the most extreme anxiety as to where the "Prince" would sit. He raid he would not give three cents to be any where it his hone if his require, would be such as to delar

He said he would not give three cents to be anywhere in the house if his position would be such as to debar his daughters from a lorgette view of the Prince.

The light-fingered gentry were, of course, on hand, evidently for the purpose of obtaining a ticket. We saw ore individual who came out of the crowd minus a pocket book containing \$10 and a heavy br-ast-pin valued at the same sum. The speculation in tickets was considerable. A good-humored Irishman, who succeeded in getting a first obsuce, secured a proseculum box entire for \$50. Before 12 o'clock he had sold the box by piecemeal, and obtained for it, in the aggregate, nearly \$150. Another individual who purchased six tickets—the highest number allowed to any chased gix tickets—the highest number allowed to any one—for \$18, sold them in five minutes afterward, to one who "couldn't get in," for \$25. There were many such transactions. There was considerable dismany such transactions. There was considerable dis-satisfaction among the crowd, the greater part of whom were load in their denunciations of the "Committee of a Hundred." The fact that the parquet and the parquet circle, together with a portion of the balcony, as it was generally rumored, had been taken up mostly by par-ties in New-York previous to the opening of the opera doors, excited considerable discussion, and the com-plaints were neither mi'd nor smooth.

Shortly after 10 o'clock one door was thrown open, Shortly after 10 o'clock one door was turown open, and a rush was the immediate consequence. Two very respectable looking hats were annihilated, as if by magic, and the owners of still other chapelax found them instantaneously smashed down over their eyes, leaving them in a state of painful bewiderment and "utter darkness." Members of the press and police efficers were rowhere. An elderly gentleman, who rejoiced in a pair of spectacles, was horrified be-yend conception on having them knocked off his nose and tramped beneath the feet of the crowd. Indiwiduels with cores made very grave faces, while those who were not "corned" swore at their buttons with a pr fundity and sincerity of which we had not supposed them incapable. This reminds us that buttons of all shades of color and all kinds of dimensions were found sestlered " promisenously" in fost of the Temple of the Mness as soon as the crowd adjourned. Tempe of the anness as soon as the crown synthetic Suspenders were disrupted, coats ripped up the back, and things generally looked as though the final dissolution was at land. The door had not been opened five minutes, when a voice, as if from the tombs, was heard to exclaim within: "Close the doors!" [Mem., there was only one door open.) At the word the door swung back upon i's hinges, and the crowd came surg-

ing out to the curbstone.

At a meeting of the members of the Corn Exchange, on Saturday morning, there were about 200 merchants present. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that not a member was able to obtain a single seat.

member was able to obtain a single seat.

An employee of the Academy peremptorily refused entrance to the reporters, who had no other object in view than to notice in detail the decorations of the house. The same gentleman also promised to send to the reporter a statement of the number of tickets sold, with other information which the public demand.

with other information which the public demand. He has not done so. The public are referred to the New-York organ of the Committee for further particulars.

One speculator from New-York, named Seagrist, employed eight men at the window to obtain tickets. He was there at 4 o'clock in the morning, and succeeded in getting 48 tickets, part of which he disposed of at the rate of from \$10 to \$20 apiece. This gentleman is the brother of Ald. Seagrist and speculated in the Japanee ball tickets in New-York so famonsly. It is not known whether any one invited this other distinguished New Yorker or not. It is alleged that the Committee did not limit themselves by any means to the 600 tickets, inasmuch as the seats in the balloony circle were exhausted very scon after opening the office, and before even all the New-York speculators had been supplied. The majority of our own citizens only observations or standees. Much specsupplied. The majority of our own citizens only obtained seats in the upper tiers, or standees. Much spec tait ed sents in the upper tiers, or standees. Much spec-ulation is geing on in the community in tickets, and sales of favorable seats have been reported at \$30 each. The dispute between the "Committee of One Hun-dred" and the managers of the troupe, as to the decora-

tions of the opera house for Webnesday night, at a continues. On Saturday a salacription paper was industriously circulated among the "Commistee of One dustrously, calling for an 'asserament of \$2 each, which would realize the large sum of \$200 for flowers, drapery, energies, and appropriate furniture for the Price's box. Many of the Committee could not be found, and some who were found objected to this asserment. Much indignation prevails stoon our resident English population at the manner in which they have been treated if the paster. They say that in New-York the oppressed with eighs of the Antumn wind among the delicate attention of placing a considerable number of

leading resident Englishmen on the Committee was observed, white here their claim has been almost en their overlooked.

THE BALL AT BOSTON. THE BALL AT BOSTON.

From the dilar and Bee, Get. 8.1

pot in pretty much all—circles in our city is the coming whit of the Prince of Wales. It is certain to be one of the great event of the year. Whatever can be done to properly bonne the Prince, and through but the Throna of Great Bright, and through and being this, the great English nation—for the several demonstrations will involve all three—may be consted upon to the numer extent. The overtion will be in proportion to the great black it conors.

objects it across.

The norther limit demonstration that will be made in Beston will be the ball at the Boston Tractor. We have reason to believe that this will be altogether the first Terpsicher an effair ever winessed in our city. It is interied that such shall be the case at all events. In no other way can so elegant, pleasant, and significant an honor be paid to the Prince; and none that won'd probably give him so noth gratification. He is young, foud of givety, and glories in just each an occasion se will be given him.

Among the invited guests are the President of the

United States, Miss Lane, Secretary Case, Governors of the British Provinces, Foreign Ministers at Wash-noten, Earl of Mulgrave and Countess of Mulerave, ington, Earl of Mulgrave and Countees of Mulgrave, Murquis at d'Lady Chandon Sir Henry Holland, the Mayers of Frederickton, Halifax, Montreal, Quebos and Hauliten, Gen. Trollèpe, and also Sir Fredwick Williams, the here of Kars, who is now Countenter and the Second only to the Duke of Cambridge. The invisations have been necessarily limited, and in this vicinity only the Governor and Mrs. Benks, and the British Consul at this nort, have been invited.

at this port, have been invited.

It is probable that as the time for the ball approaches,

son e few other names will be added.

The Committee on Decorations, after examination of the various rians produced, have adopted the elegant design submitted by Mr. Shutz and Mr. Roethe. These cesign submitted by Mr. Shitz and Mr. Rocties. Loses confirmed are well known to possess taste and originality, and as they will haven wide latitude for its display, it is probable that they will surposs anything ever tefore witnessed in Boston. It is understood that there is to be no use made of burning or flags—bunting has had its day for an elegant ball-room—but velvet, silk, silk and the way of the room of the room. egrin and flowers, employed by an artist, will impart a nevel and rich appearance to the auditorium. The nevel and rich appearance to the auditorium. The "red wells" are to give place to a French gray, which will absorb less light and give a much more cheerful reflection. The great point will be to make it as light as pess ble; a difficulty which, though very formidable at this house, will be accomplished in the present in-stance.

tance.
The floral decorations will be of the most magnificent style. The corridors and saloons will also be improved in appearance and a large entrance made to the floor from the parquet, in front of the main entrance from

in appearance and a large extrance made to the more from the parquet, in front of the main entrance from Washington street.

The music, as has been before mentioned, has been engaged, and Carl Zernain is to be the chef dorchestre, with the Germania Band increased to sixty pieces. Gilmore's Banc, forty in number, will play for the promende as d narches. On this score nothing could be better. The Melodeon will be used as the supparreom. This, as will also the entire refreehment department, will be provided by J. B. Smith. He promises his best, and will be as good as his promise. He is not to be cut short by any statute, rule, command, or otherwise of "limitations." The hell and tables will be elaborately decorated. In the upper saloons of the theat rices, coffee, etc., will be served during the night from the opening of the ball to its close.

The Executive Committee have decided that ladies in bonnets will not be admitted to any part of the house, a decision to be commended. Bonnets are very good for the street, and will do at some public gatherings, but are clearly unsuitable for the elegant ball-

ings, but are clearly unsuitable for the elegant ball-

The distribution of the tickets for the ball in honor of the Prince of Wales will commence this morning, at the office of the Treasurer, W. B. Fowle, ir., No 24 City Exchange, Devonshire street. The demend has been very large, and the business department of the Excutive Committee so inconveniently frequenced at times that the Secretary has opened two additional subscription rooms, one at the stare of Mesers. Bent & Bub, another at The Gazette office, No. 25 Franklin street. On Saturday, says The Gazette, an offer was medecf \$1,500 for 100 tickets, for the purpose of specularies, and of course the offer was refused. The subscription when research this abuse. The tickets are madeol \$1,500 for 100 lockers, for the purpose or specularin, as dof course the offer was refused. The sub-resistion plan prevents this abuse. The tickets are not transferable. The subscription list, as far as made, exhibits the names of many leading persons of the city and vicini y.

The venerable Josiah Quincy, senior, now in his

The venerable Josiah Quincy, senior, now in his eighty-ninth year, has written the following letter to the Executive Committee of the Ball to the Prince of Wales. In a characteristic note of assent, he says: "At my time of life, man has little to hope for, and ong't to have nothing to hide."
To Jans W. Paton, eac, and other members of the Executive Committee of the ball to be given the Prince of Wales in this city.
GRATHMENT I am honored by your proposal to piece my name on the general Committee of Management, for which you ask my premission.

GENTLESEN: I am honored by your proposal to piace my name or the general Committee of Management, for which you sak my remission.

It is now nearly if not quite sevenity years since I had the hence of joining, at Concert Hall, in Boston, a country dance, with the Juke of Kent, the Prince's grand/ather. I should esteem it a Bac boner to notice on a like occasion with his grand-son. But Nature prohibits, and I so with.

It with a impossible for me to be present at the proposed ball, or participate in any of the servince its management may require. Ear highly spayoring the tribute of respect proposed to be paid to the son of a sovereign, not more elevated by her rank, thus by her virtues and examplary influence. I readily piace my man eat the descend of the Committee, is the connection they propose, regulding it as an honor and privilege. With great respect, I am, gentlemen, your friend and servant, Hoston, Oct. 1, 1860.

PROGRAMME OF THE MILITARY RECEP-TION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES. The following General Order for the military parade

at the reception of the Prince of Wales, in this city on Thursday, has been issued by Gen. Sandford:

Headquartess law Division N. S. S. S. S. S. Way York, Oct. 4, 1930.

General, Orders, No. 6.

This Division will parade for the reception of the Prince of Wales, on Thursday next, the lith of October.

The several brigades will form upon the Sattery at 12) o'clock precisely, upon lines to be designated by the Division Inspector to the several Brigade Majors.

The salite upon the knoding of the Prince will be fired from the Battery under the direction of Brigadeau, to report to the Division Inspector at the Carle at 12) o'clock.

The lith Regiment will be devided by Gen. Yates as a guardet honor during the reception at Castle Garden, to report to the Division Inspector at the Carle at 12) o'clock.

The line of march will be up Broadway and Chuthau street to the City Hall, where the bonors of a warching auther will be paid to the Prince and his saite—after which the Division will form line in Broadway, with the right on Bond street, until the cavalender techns the right of the Division, when the march will be resumed up Broadway, around Union Square, down Saventeenth street to the Fifth aven see and up the Sigh avenue to Madison Square, after passing which the several Brigadea will be marched from the ground by their respective commandants.

The Battery, Pars, Chabbam street and Broad way, Union place, Seventicenth street and Fifth avenue, along hot line of march, from carle to cub, are designated as the parade grounds of the Division during the parade

The Commissary General will farmish the necessary ammunitien upon the requisition of Cel Hinchen.

The Division Staff will assemble at the quartess of the Major-General at 11 a. m.

By order 1/4 Major-General Chables.

The Division Star will assemble at the quartess of the sagestle neral at 11 a.m.
By order of Major General Charles W. Sandvord.
Ghonur W. Morrisla, Division Engineer, Apting Division In-

JOHN EWEN, Brigadier-General Cor manding.

Spector.

HEADQUARTERS 47H BRIGADA N.AY. S. M., }

NRW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1850.

Pursuant to the foregoing Division Orders, this brigade will period for the reception of the Prince of Wales on Thursday, the lith inst.

The brigade line will be formed on the Battery at II.o'clock at Col.
Col. Corrors will detail the company of lancers from his command, to report to the brigade headquarters, No. 33 West Twenfieth street at 11 c clock a. m.
The Brigade Steff will assemble at the Godern's quarters, accounted, at 11 o clock a. m.
LOSIN EWEN.

B. Taylor, Scigade Inspector.
Some of the Irishmen of the First Division New-Yerk State Militia, have taken offense at General Sandford's order for them to parade on Thursday next, and several companies are said to have declined doing

so. A meeting of the Irish members of the division was feld on Sarorday evening last, John Horan in the Chair, and James M. Wellin, Spretary. The following resolutions were chiered, debated, and anality carried:

comparison. We believe it is the duty of the officials of this Republic to aid the struggle for freedom in other, hards, as, well as the propagation of republican daotrines, and the speed of republican principles throughout the globe;

If hereas, It is consent the globe;

If hereas, in a monarche, or give public incases to the approper of this great Republic, and a state subtle throughout the great force of the first properties of the man filterity.

If hereas, Major Gen. Sandford has estated only the First Division to parade in house of his Royal Elghness, the Prince of Wales, and whereas the Caswa of England, to critical he is held, is respeciable for the wronns tailleted appel lineand—forche bandshaud and pre-scription of her people, the destruction of her homes, and the suppression of her accept, the destruction of her school, and the suppression of her accept, the destruction of her school, as it is no partner of their duty as critical and force to them here one was nothing but attend he allow the suppression of her accept. The way a house to whom here owe nothing but attend he allow the referral hereafter.

-When Florence Nightingale arrived at Boulogue, a few weeks since, her baggage was transported, with-

who throng the wharves of that place. They were glad to honer the "ornament of their sex." -The Marquis and Marchionass of Chanles arrived in Balt'more on Saturday evening. They will jain the Prince and suite at Pailadelphia, and accompany them

out fee or reward, to the hotel by the female porters

to New-York. - G v. E. D. Morgan arrived in the city yesterday,

and has taken apartments at the Manapolisan Hotel.